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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

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POLITICAL.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY M. SHAW,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
In the House of Representatives, April
20, 1858.The House being in the Committee of the
Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina, said:
I confess, Mr. Chairman, that, after the
long discussion which we have heard here
on this floor in regard to the question of
the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton
constitution, I feel no small degree of
embarrassment in approaching that subject.Indeed, after having refrained from enter-
ing the chase while the game was fairly
afoot, I should not, at this late hour, have
sought the indulgence of the committee,
were it not for the strange and extraordi-
nary speech of my colleague from the fifth
district, [Mr. GILMER], which it is now my
purpose to review in the brief hour which
is allotted to me on this occasion. In do-
ing this, I desire to promise that I have no
complaint to make on account of my col-
league's votes against the admission of
Kansas, although I believe they are in di-
rect opposition to the rights and interest of
his constituents and mine, and tending to
the perpetration of an act by this Con-
gress which is characterized by the leading
Know Nothing organ in North Carolina as
an "unparalleled outrage." That, how-
ever, is a matter between him and the
people who sent him here to uphold their
rights and defend their honor; and they I
doubt not, will in good time pass upon his
conduct. But, sir, it is my right to ex-
amine with all freedom, as I trust I shall
with equal fairness, the sentiments he has
expressed, and the position he has assum-
ed, and to repeat, in a proper spirit, the at-
tack he has thought proper to make upon
the Executive and the Democratic party.I regretted, Mr. Chairman, to hear the
rebuke administered by my colleague to
those southern gentlemen who have spoken,
perhaps with intemperate heat, of the
many aggressions of the North upon the
rights of the South. It is true that in the
outset of his remarks he disapproved the
violent assaults of northern members also;
but, throughout his whole speech, there
seemed to be a disposition to ignore the
wrongs we have suffered. Not one word
to indicate that we are the party assailed,
and that the Black Republicans have no
just ground upon which they can base the
malignant attacks they are constantly
making upon us. Sir, I do not myself ap-
prove the tone and temper which some
gentlemen on this side have indulged in.
I do not admire that sort of warfare; and,
with due deference to them, I do not
think southern gentlemen ought to partici-
pate in it; but when we remember that for
many years the South has been assailed in
her dearest interests; her constitutional
rights disregarded; laws passed in ac-
cordance with a plain and unequivocal
provision of the Constitution, designed to
protect her in her slave property, nullified
and trampled under foot in several of the
northern States; efforts made by a power-
ful party, sectional in its character, and
led by talented, sagacious, and unscrupu-
lous men, to deprive the South of her
just participation in the administration of
the Federal Government, and openly de-
claring it to be their settled determination
to prevent the admission of any more
slave States; when we have been com-
pelled to sit here, day after day, week
after week, and month after month, and hear
the slaveholding States held up to the scorn
and detestation of the world, our people
stigmatized as infidels, vilified and abused
in the coarsest billingsgate to be found in
the Black Republican vocabulary, by the
fanatics who crowded around my colleague,
and cordially congratulated him, at the
conclusion of his speech; is it strange, is
it to be wondered at, that southern mem-
bers of this House, thus goaded, should be
found sometimes yielding to the honest
impulses of their nature, and denouncing,
in severe but just terms, those common
disturbers of the public peace, and traitors
to the Constitution and the Union? Mr.
Chairman, unlike my colleague, I can for-
give something to the spirit of patriotism;
and while I may not approve the intem-
perate speeches sometimes made by gentle-
men on this side, I cannot but contrast
their course with that of my colleague;
while I admire the zeal and devotion to
the rights of their own section which
prompt them, especially as I feel and know
that it is only by an uncompromising ad-
herence to their rights that the Union can
be maintained.Mr. CAMPBELL. Will the gentle-
man from North Carolina allow me to put
an interrogatory to him?Mr. HOUTSON. I object to any ques-
tions.Mr. CAMPBELL. It is a very brief
one. I desire to inquire whether the gen-
tleman knows that his colleague [Mr. GR-
IMMER] is absent, having paired off with Mr.
CARUTHERS, who is in bad health; and that
he is not present to respond to his re-
marks?Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I am
aware of that fact; and some of my friends
know that I sought earnestly to obtain the
floor while my colleague was still here.
And I desire to say to the gentleman from
Ohio, that no word which I utter here,
will I refuse to proclaim in the face of my
colleague here, or elsewhere.Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not question
that, at all.Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. What
I say here will be published, and will
reach the eye of my colleague. I will
therefore be doing him no sort of injus-
tice. I would have preferred that my col-
league were present. But—he havingdischarged his Parthian arrows—because
he is now absent, I cannot consent to lose
the first opportunity which presents itself,
and no doubt the only one I shall have, to
make my reply. The poison which he has
emitted is, even now, being circulated in
North Carolina; and I am unwilling it
should be administered without the anti-
dote I intend to prescribe.Mr. Chairman, if I have correctly com-
prehended the speech of my colleague, he
bases his opposition to the admission of
Kansas under the Lecompton constitution,
in other words, to her admission as a
slave State, upon three points of objection;
first, that the Green amendment affirms
the right of a majority of the people to
change the constitution at any time they
please; and that, by the establishment of
that principle, slavery may be excluded
whenever a majority of the people choose;
second, that the population of Kansas is
not sufficient to entitle her to admission;
and, third, the constitution framed at Le-
compton is not the will of the people of
that Territory. I propose to examine
these several points.Now, sir, with all due respect for my
colleague, I say the Green amendment
affirms no such thing. Here is the amend-
ment, word for word, and letter for letter:
"And that nothing in this act shall be
construed to abridge or infringe any right
of the people asserted in the constitution of
Kansas at all times to alter, reform, and
abolish their form of government, in such
manner as they may think proper, Con-
gress hereby disclaiming any authority to
intervene or declare the construction of the
constitution of any State, except to see
that it be republican in form, and not in
conflict with the Constitution of the United
States."What is a fair construction of that
amendment? Simply that we do not in-
tend by the act of admission to deny, as
we do not affirm, any right of the people
of Kansas as asserted in their constitution,
to alter or abolish their form of govern-
ment; at the same time it unequivocally
declares that Congress has no right to in-
tervene otherwise than to see that the con-
stitution presented is republican in form,
and not in conflict with the Constitution of
the United States. This question requires
no argument—it admits of none—the lan-
guage is so plain that to state it is to ex-
plain it. Now I am free to confess that I
preferred the bill without that amendment;
not for the reasons assigned by my col-
league, but because the premises amount,
in my judgment, to a truism which no
man who understands the true theory of
our system of government would ever
think of controverting. I therefore voted
to strike it out. Mr. Chairman, the Con-
gress of the United States might solemnly
resolve, every legislative day in the year,
from now "till the crack of doom," that
the people of North Carolina had, or had
not, the right to alter, amend, or abolish
their present form of government to suit
themselves; but, sir, would their rights be
themselves affected one way or another? Not
at all; not at all—every State having the
unquestionable right to alter or amend her
constitution in her own way.But suppose my colleague's construction
of the Green amendment is correct; admit
for the sake of the argument, that it does
affirm the right of the people of Kansas to
alter their constitution at any time they
please, regardless of the restrictions in the
instrument itself; does my colleague repudi-
ate the principle? If he does, I call upon
him to say how, as a member of the
Senate of North Carolina, solemnly sworn
to support the constitution of that State, he
voted for the proposition of Governor Gra-
ham to call a convention to amend the
constitution, in a manner totally different
from that prescribed in that instrument? Then let my colleague yield his objection
to the Green amendment, or acknowledge
that he is but availing himself of that "poli-
cy," which, to use his own language, "is
practiced in our little declensionary scif-
fles in our country, and which ought not
to obtain in the Congress of our nation."Having listened to the gentleman's de-
nunciation and ridicule of the Green
amendment in his speech of the 20th
March, when, Mr. Chairman, could have
supposed that in two days thereafter he
would have been found voting for it! And
yet he did! On the 20th of March it was
wrong in principle, and rendered the Sen-
ate bill worthless to the South, on the 1st
of April, only two days, I repeat, after he
denounced and ridiculed it, when the gen-
tleman from Mississippi moved to strike it
out, he voted with the whole body of the
Opposition against the motion! Voted
against striking out an amendment which,
in his opinion, so completely emasculated
the bill that it was deprived of every power
of generating a single principle of the
least value to the South!But the gentleman may say that he vot-
ed against the Green amendment in order
to save, if possible, the House bill. I do
not by any means admit that he can there-
by find a sufficient justification of his vote;
but I am willing, for the sake of the ar-
gument only, to give him the benefit of
that position; and now let us see whether
he is justifiable in taking the Crittenden
amendment in preference to the Senate
bill. The gentleman, in the outset of his
remarks, charged the Democratic party
with practicing the unwisdom policy of en-
couraging foreign immigration into the
new States and Territories, by granting to
aliens not naturalized the right of suffrage,
and by making them eligible to offices of
emolument and honor; and he held up this
policy as one that ought to receive the un-
qualified condemnation of the people, es-
pecially of the South, as it was injurious to
her best interests. Now let us compare
the two bills in reference to these questions
which my colleague thinks so vitally im-
portant. The Senate bill, which he con-demns and voted against, proposes to ad-
mit Kansas under the Lecompton consti-
tution, which, in the first section of the
eighth article, defines the right of suffrage
as follows:"Sec. 1. Every male citizen of the
United States, above the age of twenty
one years, having resided in this State one
year, and in the county, city, or town in
which he may offer to vote, three months
next preceding any election shall have the
qualifications an elector, and be enti-
tled to vote at all elections."Here, then, is a principle which he
deems of vital importance to the South
falling secure in this constitution. The Crit-
tenden bill, which he voted for, proposes
to refer the whole subject back to the peo-
ple of Kansas. My colleague says the
majority in that Territory is opposed to the
Lecompton constitution; of course, then,
the Black Republicans would frame and
establish a new constitution, in case he
should succeed in crushing out Lecompton;
and what kind of provisions, think you,
that constitution would contain in refer-
ence to this question, which, he tells us,
deserves the serious consideration of the
South? Why, sir, the latest intelligence
from that Territory, fruitful of constitu-
tions as Niobe of tears, represents that the
Black Republicans, anticipating the action
of my colleague in the rejection of the slave-
holding and anti-alien suffrage constitution
of Lecompton, have already made another,
which, as we are informed, not only con-
firms this inestimable privilege upon for-
eigners, but upon negroes also! Now,
what becomes of my colleague's Know-
Nothing principle in reference to this sub-
ject? It has clearly been sacrificed to some-
thing; I leave him to say what.The Lecompton constitution contains the
following provisions in regard to eligibility
to office, (article four):"Sec. 2. The Governor shall be at least
thirty years of age, shall have been a citi-
zen of the United States for twenty years,
shall have resided in this State at least
five years next preceding the day of his
election," &c."Sec. 17. A Lieutenant Governor shall
be elected at the same time and for the same
term as the Governor, and his qualifica-
tions, and the manner of his election, shall
be the same in all respects."Here, then, is another principle which
he commands to southern politicians.—
Now, I leave it to my colleague to say
whether, judging from what we have al-
ready heard of the constitution lately fram-
ed at Leavenworth, he has any good rea-
son to expect that any other which may
be adopted, should he succeed in defeating
the Lecompton constitution, will be likely
to come up to his standard of excellence in
this regard? In reference to this question,
however, I am inclined to think, notwith-
standing what my colleague has said upon
this subject, he does not, after all, look upon
it as anything more than that sort of "poli-
cy practiced in our little declensionary scif-
fles in our country," for I well remember
that when he was a member of the
North Carolina State Senate, he recom-
mended a regular, full-blooded Milesian,
one Pat McGowan, for a Federal office
under General Pierce, thereby proving very
clearly that, in reference to this principle
which he so seriously commended to south-
ern politicians—and the same may be said
of his opposition to the Green amendment
also—he is, if he will permit me, by way
of illustration, to use one of the elegant
anecdotes with which he embellished his
speech, "a sorter so, and a sorter not so,
and rather more a sorter so than a sorter
not so." He commends the principle of
excluding foreigners from office, and gives
the influence of his name toward procu-
ring office for one of that class. He de-
nounces the Green amendment in his
speech, and then votes for it!But, Mr. Chairman, there is another of
my colleague's long cherished principles
which I think he sacrificed to his hostility
to Lecompton. For many years he and
his party in North Carolina, have contended
that the public lands were wastefully
squandered upon the new States, to the
great prejudice of North Carolina and the
other old States. The matter has been
presented to the people of our "beloved
South," (to borrow the gentleman's term
of endearment,) and enforced with an ar-
ray of statistical tables that would appal
old Mr. Daboll himself. With the most
eloquent and disinterested appeals, the
people of North Carolina have been urged
to send to Congress gentlemen of my col-
league's political faith, who would be sure
to guard the public domain, and see that
they got "their full share." Now, sir,
how has my colleague proposed to secure
for North Carolina her just and rightful
interest in the immense public domain in
Kansas, amounting, as I think, to about
eighty millions of acres?"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the State of Kansas is admitted into
the Union upon the express condition that
said State shall never interfere with the
primary disposal of the public lands, or
with any regulations which Congress may
find necessary for securing the title in said
lands to the bona fide purchaser and grant-
ee thereof, or impose or levy any tax, as-
sessment, or imposition of any description
whatever, upon them or other property of
the United States within the limits of said
State."Here is the just and rightful claim of
the Government of the United States to
all the unsold lands in Kansas, fairly
"donated in the bond," and thereby
secured for the benefit of North Carolina
and all the other States alike. My col-
league voted against this just and neces-
sary measure of security; and while he told us
that the President is unworthy of our con-
fidence, he nevertheless proposed not only
to depart from the constitutional mode of
admitting Kansas by act of Congress, butto confer upon the President the power to
bring her into the Confederacy by his own
mere ipse dixit, so soon as she should offer
to him a constitution, regardless of its
provisions. Now, sir, suppose that the
people of Kansas (the bill for which my
colleague voted having become a law, and
the President invested with that stupend-
ous power) should reject the Lecompton
constitution, and my colleague takes the
ground that they would, for he voted
against the Senate bill because he says it
is not the will of her people, and then pro-
ceeds to frame another constitution, in which
they solemnly declare that the entire pub-
lic domain within her borders belongs of
right to the sovereign State of Kansas,
and can be used for her benefit alone—that
constitution being presented to the Presi-
dent, he will be compelled, in obedience to
the Crittenden bill, to induct her into the
Confederacy; would my colleague, as a
lawyer, undertake to prosecute the claim
of North Carolina to her just and equal
share of those public lands? Sir, how
would he bring his action, and in what
court, pray?Another objection to the admission of
Kansas (under the Lecompton constitution,
mark you) is the insufficiency of her popu-
lation. To this objection I shall devote
but few words. Admitting very fully the
general principle that a State ought to have
the number of population fixed by the law
for the time being as the representative
ratio, I am not prepared to deny that, un-
der peculiar circumstances, acting under
a sound discretion, Congress may depart
from the rule. In the present case, how-
ever, it appears to be admitted on all sides,
so far as I know, that Kansas has the re-
quisite population. Gen. Pierce seems to have
been of that opinion as far back as the last
Congress. Mr. Buchanan is evidently of
the same mind. It is not controverted
either in the report of Judge Douglas, or
that of Messrs. Collamer and Wade, made
during the present session; and I know of
no one, except my colleague, who has
raised the question. So far as he is con-
cerned, I shall dispose of it in a very few
words. My colleague offered a bill him-
self for the admission of Kansas; and I
have only to say, that if the population of
that Territory be sufficient to justify her
admission under his bill, it strikes my poor
judgment that it is equally sufficient to jus-
tify her admission under the Senate bill.The other point made by the gentleman
from North Carolina is, that the Lecompton
constitution is not the will of the peo-
ple of Kansas. In order that I may be
properly understood in what I shall say
upon this point, it is necessary that I
should refer, as briefly as may be, to the
legislation of Congress in reference to
slavery, and to the events which have
transpired in Kansas. On the application
of Missouri to become one of the States of
the Union, she was refused admission on
account of the slavery feature of her con-
stitution. In vain did southern members,
and the conservative portion of northern
men, urge that Congress had no right to
reject a State for any other reason save
that her constitution was anti-republican.
A bitter contest arose, which excited re-
gion apprehensions on account of the safety
of the Union. At length the proposition
contained in the eighth section of the act of
March 6, 1820, by which slavery was to
be excluded from all the territory of the
United States north of the line of 36° 30',
was offered, and, in an evil hour, accepted
by the South. This was to be a compact,
a bond of peace; and yet, in the very next
year after its adoption, it was set at defi-
ance by the North. Again and again, sub-
sequently, when the South applied for the
admission of new slave States, this sacred
compact, as it has been called, and for
which my colleague has so much veneration,
was utterly repudiated by that section
which had forced it upon the South as a
measure of peace and harmony: At length,
after the conclusion of the war with Mex-
ico, by which we acquired extensive terri-
tory, some of which was south of the Mis-
souri restriction line, in utter violation of
that compromise, and in total disregard of
every principle of justice, an effort was
made to exclude us from a just and equal
participation in the fruits of that glorious
war by the application of the Wilmot pro-
viso, thereby intending to exclude us from
all that vast territory, acquired, as it had
been, by a common expenditure of blood
and treasure, of which—and I do the North
no injustice when I say it—the South con-
tributed her full share.At this crisis the South agreed to run
the Missouri line through to the Pacific,
and thus forever settle the dispute; this of-
fer was persistently rejected by the very
men who have since proclaimed that com-
promise a sacred compact, binding as the
Constitution itself! Denied even this small
concession to our just demands, nothing was
left the South but to fall back upon her
constitutional rights, and to insist upon
equal privileges in all the Territories. Af-
ter a struggle which shook this Republic
to its deep foundations, the question was
disposed of, so far as Utah and New Mex-
ico were concerned, by the legislation of
1850. I shall not stop here to inquire in-
to the wisdom of the compromise measures
of that year. I may say, however, en pas-
sant, that according to my honest opinion,
the South fared in this as she had done in
every other compromise to which she has
given her assent. Peace, or rather a truce,
was obtained for a brief period, until at
length Congress undertook to organize the
Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in
1854. In the mean time both the political
parties then struggling for power, adopted
in their platforms the principle of non-
intervention asserted in the legislation of
1850. In order fairly to carry out that
principle in organizing the Territories of
Kansas and Nebraska, it became necessary
to repeal the Missouri restriction, whichexcluded slave property from those Terri-
tories. The time had now come when the
soundness of the two parties, and their fe-
delity to the principles asserted in 1850,
and affirmed in both party platforms in
1852, were to be tested. The result
proved that the northern Whig party,
which in the days of its great leaders,
Clay and Webster, had always given evi-
dence of the possession of some conserva-
tive principle, was utterly unsound, and it
soon fell into that grave to which it was so
justly consigned. The Democratic party,
aided by most of the southern Whigs, re-
pealed the Missouri restriction, and firmly
established the principle of non-interven-
tion.The Territory of Kansas was thus open-
ed up for settlement by southern as well as
northern men, and the Black Republican
party, which had crawled forth from the
ruins of the Whig party, like a huge ser-
pent from among the fallen columns of
some magnificent temple, soon found that
if left to herself, and emigration permitted
to flow through its natural channels, Kan-
sas would become a slaveholding State.An emigrant aid society, with a capital of
\$5 000,000, was chartered by the Legis-
lature of Massachusetts, whose object was
the settlement of Kansas with a free-soil
population, to wrest that fine Territory
from the South, and thereby prevent an-
other slave State from being admitted into
the Union. Madened by the pious elo-
quence of such fanatics as Parker and
Beecher, and inflamed by the vehement
denunciation of the Black Republican lead-
ers, thousands of Kansas-shriekers, armed
with rifles and revolvers, rushed into the
Territory.The laws passed by the Territorial Leg-
islature were repudiated; the regularly
constituted authorities set at defiance; and
a spurious government set up by these
traitors, who placed themselves in a state
of open rebellion. Sir, is this picture over-
drawn? Will my colleague deny that the
Free Soil party in Kansas, whose violated
rights he so feelingly deploras, was in a
state of rebellion against the government
established by Congress? We have the
official evidence of Governor Walker to
sustain the declaration.In his proclamation to the people of
Kansas, after making most earnest appeals,
he says:"A rebellion so iniquitous, and neces-
sarily involving such awful consequences,
has never before disgraced any age or
country.""Permit me to call your attention, as
still claiming to be a citizen of the United
States, to the results of your revolutionary
proceedings. You are inaugurating re-
bellion and revolution; you are disregard-
ing the laws of Congress and of the terri-
torial government, and defying their au-
thority; you are conspiring to overthrow
the Government of the United States in
this Territory. Your purpose, if carried
into effect in the mode designated by you,
by putting your laws forcibly into execu-
tion, would involve you in the guilt and
crime of treason."

He further says:

"Under these circumstances, you have
proceeded to establish a government for
the city of Lawrence in direct defiance of
the territorial government, and denying its
existence and authority. You have im-
posed upon all those officers the duty of
taking an oath to support this so called
State constitution; thus distinctly superse-
ding, so far as in your power, the territorial
government created by the Congress of the
United States."Governor Walker, in his letter to the
Secretary of State of July 20, 1857, says:"There is imminent danger, unless the
territorial government is sustained by a
large body of the troops of the United
States, that, for all practical purposes, it
will be overthrown, or reduced to a condi-
tion of absolute imbecility. I am con-
strained, therefore, to inform you that,
with a view to sustain the authority of the
United States in this Territory, it is indis-
pensably necessary that we should have
immediately stationed at Fort Leavenworth
at least two thousand regular troops, and
that General Harney should be retained in
command."If this evidence is not complete, I will
add that which my colleague cannot gain-
say. In his issue of the 10th February,
1858, the editor of the Raleigh Register
says:"The unreasonable, unjust, and treason-
able course of the Free Soilers and Topka-
men of Kansas is properly set forth by the
President, who, when he denounces them
as rebels, uses the word best calculated
properly to characterize their conduct.—
These men have committed the very of-
fense in Kansas which the Mormons per-
petrated in Utah. They have defied the
authority of the laws and the Government,
and attempted to set up an imperium in
imperio in Kansas. To say, therefore,
that the howlings of these traitors and re-
bels should cause the rejection of the Le-
compton constitution is to countenance law-
lessness and reward treason."Discord then reigned in that unhappy
Territory, and it became evident that the
only mode by which quiet could be gained,
and peace restored to Kansas and the
country, was by procuring her admission
as a State into the Confederacy. An act
was therefore passed by the Territorial
Legislature to provide for taking the sense
of the people as to the expediency of call-
ing a convention to frame a constitution.At a regular and fair election thus legally
authorized, the people voted with great
unanimity in favor of a convention. The
next Legislature passed an act to provide
for the election of delegates to a conven-
tion to be composed of sixty members, who
were to be apportioned among the several
counties of the Territory in proportion to
their population, which was to be deter-

tained by taking a census. This was act-
voted by Governor Geary because it con-
tained no provision for submitting the con-
stitution to the people for ratification or
rejection. The Legislature then passed
it over the Governor's veto by a two-thirds
vote, and it thus became a law.

The convention thus elected assembled
at Leocompton, and framed the constitution
under which Kansas now asks for admis-
sion into the Union. My colleague says it
does not embody the will of the people,
and he therefore is against it. His lan-
guage is:

"I must say that when I hear it asserted
here, and everywhere, and the proofs
strongly tending to show that the govern-
ment of Kansas was, in the first instance,
ruthlessly snatched from the people, un-
constitutionally test oaths applied, by which
the minority, who by fraud obtained the
control of the government, and by which
the majority were kept from participating
in the government; when I am told, and
the proof tends that way, that not more
than one-half of the counties of the Terri-
tory were permitted to be represented in
the convention, I doubt the propriety of
supporting the constitution framed thus."

Government of Kansas ruthlessly snatch-
ed from the people! test oaths! majority
kept from a participation in the govern-
ment! not more than half the counties
permitted to be represented in the con-
vention! These are the charges which have
been made and so often repeated through-
out all the different moods and tenses by the
whole Black Republican school, and now
gravely affirmed by my colleague. Sir, if
the name of the senior member from Ohio
had been affixed to the above extract in-
stead of my colleague, would any one have
doubted its authenticity? Says Mr. Gid-
dings: "Usurpations and brute force were
resorted to for the purpose of extending
and supporting slavery." Says Mr. Wil-
son: "In this contest, slavery has startled
the nation by a series of acts of violence
and frauds." &c. So said Mr. Seward,
Mr. Harlan, and other Black Republicans
who have spoken upon the question.

These are the authorities, I suppose, upon
which my colleague relies to sustain his
charges against the pro-slavery party in
Kansas! Why, sir, this cry was com-
menced in 1854, immediately after the pas-
sage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and
it has been kept up ever since. Sorry am
I that southern men are now found to join
in it. That the pro-slavery men have
committed no wrongs, I am far from saying.
Assailed, as they have been, by lawless
bands of Abolitionists, who boasted of
their intention, first to abolish Kansas
and then overrun Missouri, they would
have been more or less than men had they
borne themselves faultless in such a con-
test. But, sir, can the charges against the
pro-slavery party, made by my colleague,
be sustained by any other authority than
that to which I have alluded?

I have already proved by Governor
Walker, as well as by the Raleigh Regis-
ter, that these disorganizers were in a state
of rebellion and resistance to the laws.
That they refused to register their names
and establish for themselves such form of
government as they desired, the evidence
is equally abundant. In the affidavit of
George Wilson, contained in Senate report
by Mr. Green, he says:

"At the time when the census was ta-
ken under the law providing for the Le-
compton convention, I was the acting
judge of probate for Anderson county,
Kansas, and am aware of the fact that the
two wings of the free State party of that
county, composed of more moderate Free
Soilers and the adherents of Lane, threat-
ened the life of any who should attempt to
take the legal census; and I can say, un-
der oath, that the life of any one making
the attempt to execute the law in that par-
ticular was in danger, and the foregoing
threats were the cause which prevented
the taking of the census in Anderson county
within the prescribed time."

"In regard to Passmore Williams, judge
of probate for Allen county, members of
the so-called free-State party stated to me
in person that if he attempted to execute
the law, and did not leave, they would kill
him; and I know the fact that he did not
so execute the law; and left the country
because he believed his life in danger. Mr.
Williams is from Illinois, and is a free
State man, but belongs to the Democratic
party."

"In regard to Esquire Yocum, judge of
probate for Franklin county, he left the
county and the Territory on account of
losing his negro property, and having his
life menaced. The office being vacant,
the Legislature which passed the census
law appointed a new judge of probate and
other officers, who refused to serve, al-
leging as a reason, that they were afraid
of doing would cost them their lives. Con-
sequently, no census was taken, and no
legal election held."

If my time would admit, I might adduce
further proof of the same import.

But my colleague says test oaths were
imposed. One of them was an oath binding
officers to support the Constitution of the
United States, the organic act, and the fu-
gitive slave law; this, at least, was not, to
my mind, so very monstrous—but they
were all repeated before the constitutional
convention was called, so that no com-
plaint could exist on that score. But
these poor innocents, these meek and or-
derly Black Republicans, were disfranchised
in half the counties in the Territory! Sir,
has my colleague been so intent in his la-
bor of love in hunting up charges against
the pro-slavery party in Kansas, that he
has not had time to look at the official evi-
dence? I have already shown that the
Free-Soilers refused to register their names
and actually drove off the officers and
would not permit them to discharge their
duties. It is well known that several of
the counties alluded to had no population;
in others there were not more than ten or
fifteen voters each; in all of them together
the Free-Soilers could only drum up a-
bout fourteen hundred at the election on the
14th of January, although they had
everything their own way—the pro-slavery
men denying the validity of the election
and taking no part in it. These people
were not disfranchised and denied a par-
ticipation in the territorial government and
formation of the constitution. Although
urged by every consideration that could
animate patriots and influence good citi-
zens, they factiously refused to have part
or lot in the matter.

Now, I have shown by evidence which
my colleague cannot impugn, that these
people are deprived of no rights; that they
themselves refused to participate in the
elections, and have no right to come here
now and claim to make advantage of their
own wrong. If they were in the majority,
they should have resorted to the peaceful
and republican method of the ballot-box to
redress themselves. If, as is most likely,
they were in the minority, they had no
wrongs to be redressed.

Mr. Chairman, the constitution of Kan-
sas was framed in a regular manner, and in
strict accordance with all the requirements
and forms of law; but my colleague would
have referred to the people for ratifica-
tion or rejection. Is it necessary to sub-
mit a constitution in order to ascertain the
will of the people, and make it binding?
Then the constitution of North Carolina
has no validity, for it was not submitted!
Then the constitutions of all the rest of the
original thirteen States, except one, are of
no binding force; for I believe Massachu-
setts is the only one which submitted her
constitution!

This doctrine would, moreover, remand
to a territorial form of government thir-
teen out of the eighteen new States that
have been admitted; for five only of them
all have submitted their constitutions.
Every one knows that the constitution of
the United States was never so submitted;
and so far as North Carolina is concerned,
and I think the same was the case in all
the rest, even the delegates to the conven-
tion which framed that instrument were
not elected by the people, but by the Leg-
islatures.

But, sir, I want to know of my colleague
how long he has advocated the doctrine
that it was the duty of the Leocompton
convention to submit the result of their labors
to the people? In the late canvass be-
tween my competitor and myself, in the
first district, he took open ground against
submission, and denounced the Adminis-
tration for favoring it through Governor
Walker. He declared that it would be a
flagrant wrong to the South. I said then,
as I repeat now, that the submission or re-
fusal to submit the constitution of Kansas
was a question with which neither the Pres-
ident, nor Governor Walker, nor my oppo-
nent, nor myself, nor any one else outside
of Kansas, had anything to do; that it be-
longed solely to the convention, which, as
a complete right to submit or not, as, in
its wisdom, it might see fit. That con-
vention did not choose to submit it to the
people, and who has a right to complain.
Surely the people of North Carolina have
not, nor do they.

In order, however, to remove every
ground of complaint, the slavery article,
which was the only disturbing question,
was referred to them for ratification or re-
jection. A fair election was held, and a
majority of five thousand six hundred and
fifty-seven votes was polled in favor of
slavery; but my captious colleague con-
tends that there were fraudulent votes
given. Well, I do not doubt that there
were; but has he, or any of his conditors,
undertaken to prove that there were five
thousand six hundred and fifty-seven
fraudulent votes? By no means; no one
has ever made any such pretension. Until
that shall be done, this constitution must
stand as the will of the people of Kansas,
unless amended or abolished according to
the forms of law. It stands vindicated by
a principle of constitutional law so firmly
fixed in the hearts of the American people,
that no battery of logic and no fund of
anecdote that my colleague can bring
against it can move it from its base.

But my indefatigable colleague says that
a majority of ten thousand votes were cast
against the Leocompton constitution at the
election on the 4th of January, and that
General Cass, as Secretary of State, ac-
knowledgeed the validity of that election.
Why, sir, we all know that the convention
which framed the constitution provided for
an election to be held on the 21st of Decem-
ber, to take the sense of the people upon
the constitution, or rather the slavery
clause. I have already stated the result
of that election; it is idle—without mean-
ing any disrespect to my colleague—it is
absurd, to say that the Territorial Legis-
lature had power to order another election.
The Democratic party in Kansas so con-
sidered the matter, and took no part in it.
No vote cast at that election can affect the
validity of the Leocompton constitution.
But my colleague says that General Cass,
as Secretary of State, acknowledged the
validity of that election. Sir, I am amazed
that my colleague should be so reckless in
his zeal to defeat the Leocompton consti-
tution as to make assertions that are so easily
disproved by the record. In his letter of
the 11th of December, 1857, to Secretary
Denver, General Cass says:

"It is proper to add, that no action of
the Territorial Legislature about to meet,
can interfere with the elections of the 21st
of December and the 26th of January, in
the mode and manner prescribed by the
constitutional convention."

Why, then, should not Kansas be admit-
ted under it, this whole subject localized,
and she left to manage her own affairs in
her own way? Twice have Jim Lane and
his myrmidons had an opportunity of voting
upon this question. Will my colleague still
insist upon giving them a third chance?—
He speaks of bringing two Jim Lanes here
as Senators if the Black Republicans have
the Legislature, two Senators of that stripe
will be sent any way, it may be. My
colleague is not satisfied with that his action
if successful, would abolish a constitution
which has made Kansas at this moment, to
use the language of the President, 'as much
a slave State as Georgia or South Caroli-
na,' and with equal certainty he would
make it a free State, provided he is right
in saying the Abolitionists are in the ma-
jority. Says Mr. Barlingame, in his late
speech in the House:

"I will vote for it [Crittenden bill] be-
cause I think that it will make Kansas
a free State. The Administration says
it is a slave territory to-day—the Leocom-
pton constitution makes it a slave State.—
I feel that the Leocompton constitution,
without this substitute, would pass in its
naked form, and that Kansas would be a
slave State under it."

Sir, does not my colleague see and know
that the object of the Black Republicans is
to give the Abolitionists in Kansas another
chance, and to keep alive upon this question,
which is the very aliment upon which the
monster Black Republicanism feeds, to aid
them in bringing into this Hall a Black
Republican majority in the next Congress,
and so strengthen themselves for the might-
y struggle they are to make in 1860?—
And this "unparalleled outrage," as the

Raleigh Register styles it, is to be perpe-
trated by the agency, in part, of southern
Representatives. The member from Mas-
sachusetts [Mr. Barlingame] tells us the
alliance has been formed, and he, a prophet
of evil, vauntingly predicts the result!
What is it? I will let him speak for him-
self. Listen:

"I also felt proud to hear the speech of
the distinguished Senator from Tennessee,
[Mr. Bell.] I was glad to hear their con-
ferences on this floor, Messrs. Underwood
of Kentucky, Gilmer of North Carolina,
Ricard and Harris of Maryland, and Davis,
with his surpassing eloquence, worthy of
the best days of Pinkney and Wirt; and I
also express my gratitude to Mr. Marshall,
of Kentucky, who has labored so long to
secure this union of patriotic men. I owe
it to these men, and to myself, to say that
I do not agree with them on the subject of
slavery, and I know that they do not agree
with me. Neither do I agree with the Dou-
glas men; I take what I think is a higher po-
sition. I hold to the power of Congress
over the Territories; they do not. But
while I oppose the Leocompton Constitution
for one reason, and while the Douglas De-
mocrats oppose it for another, the South
Americans may oppose it for still another.
God knows we have all cause of war against
it, and against the Administration. And
we have come together here as a unit, not
by any preconcert, not by any trade among
leaders, but by the spontaneous convic-
tions of our own honest minds. I trust
that this may be an omen of what may
happen in the future."

Here we have the triple alliance of Black
Republicans, Douglas Democrats, and
southern Know Nothings! Now for the
results of that unnatural combination!
Addressing himself to the thirty patriotic
and fearless Democrats who have dared to
do their duty here by standing up for the
constitutional rights of the South, he says:
"They will ask you why the Army of
the United States have shot down Ameri-
can citizens in the streets of Washington,
and why it was held in terrorism over the
people of Kansas so long. And they will
ask you, dough-faces of the North, why
you sat still in your seats, and allowed
men to call your constituents, because
they toiled, mud-sills and slaves? You
will have to answer all these things. You
cannot do it, and we shall beat you like a
threshing floor. We shall hereafter have
a majority in this House. We shall
strengthen ourselves in the Senate, and we
are to-day filling all the land with the por-
tents of your general doom in 1860."

Sir, the thing is plain to the dullest eye!
It stands out gross and palpable, and no
man can fail to see it who is not blinded
by his prejudices against the Democratic
party, that party upon which the hopes and
the destinies of this mighty Republic hang!
Witness the efforts they are making to de-
feat the Leocompton constitution; look at the
solid front they present here whenever a
vote is taken on the question; read their
speeches and listen to the shouts of exulta-
tion that have already been sent forth from
their party press in anticipation of the de-
feat of this great measure! I quote from
the Albany Evening Journal:

"The vote in the House of Representa-
tives virtually repudiating the scheme of
villainy inaugurated by the border ruffians
of Missouri, with the connivance of Presi-
dent Pierce, and culminating in the Le-
compton fraud under Buchanan, gives hope
and courage to those who began to des-
pair of the Republic. Conscience seems
about to resume its reign in a region from
whence it never should have been banish-
ed. For ten long years, nearly, the moral
sentiment of the nation has been deterio-
rating. The sense of justice, the love of
liberty, and allegiance to God, have all
been waning. Neighboring nations have
been robbed, men have been reduced to
slaves within the shadow of Faneuil Hall,
and the higher law has been denounced
and derided. Infidels of humanity, scoff-
ers at the law of God, and recreants to
freedom, have reveled in power and plun-
der. But a day of reckoning is at hand.—
The nation's heart throbs with new feel-
ings. Hope is giving place to despair,
and freedom is asserting its claims to re-
verence. Everywhere at the North, and
even in the South, we see that the spirit of
liberty (Abolitionism) is working among
the people, and the recent vote in Con-
gress is but an index of that feeling.—
This awakening of the conscience of the
people should inspire us with new zeal,
and lead to redoubled efforts in the cause
of freedom (Black Republicanism.) The
overthrow of the slave power is approach-
ing."

Mr. Chairman, I have not said all that
I desired to in reply to my colleague. My
time will not admit. I am admonished
that it has already nearly expired; but I
cannot resume my seat without giving ex-
pression here in my place to the indigna-
tion I felt on seeing the senior member
from Ohio offering his congratulations to
my colleague at the close of his speech.
Once before, during my legislative experi-
ence here, it has been my lot to witness
a similar exhibition. Once before have I
seen the enemies of the South congratulate
a southern man on account of a speech he
had made upon a question in which the
rights of the South were involved.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Will the gentleman
allow me to interrupt him? Did I under-
stand the gentleman to say that I went to
Mr. Gilmer and congratulated him? May
I correct him in that statement?

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I am
aware that the gentleman from Ohio con-
gratulated him upon his speech. I saw
the gentleman approach my colleague as
he approached another gentleman upon a
former occasion, who had made a speech
in reference to southern rights. I saw
the gentleman approach him with both
hands extended, and I imagined that he
was pronouncing a benediction upon my
colleague, which would be a withering
curse upon him to his grave.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Does the gentleman
intend to represent me as congratulating
Mr. Gilmer? Does he understand that I
went towards Mr. Gilmer to congratulate
him?

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I say
that the gentleman did go towards him,
shake him by the hand, and, I suppose,
congratulate him.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Let me say that
the gentleman is entirely mistaken.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. Why
sir, I saw it with my own eyes, and there
were gentlemen upon this side whose at-
tention was called to it.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I will correct the
gentleman. Let me explain it.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I beg
the gentleman not to interrupt me.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I wish to correct
the gentleman. [Loud cries of "Order!"

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I ask
the gentleman from Ohio, then, if he did
not approach my colleague, at the conclu-
sion of his speech, shake him by the hands
and offer his congratulations?

Mr. GIDDINGS. I did not. Mr.
Gilmer was in his place, and I was in the
aisle. Inquired of him if he intended to
compare my name with that of James Bu-
chanan. I neither gave him my hand nor
took his.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I
know not, nor do I pretend to say, what
occurred between the gentlemen. I say,
again, that I not only saw the gentleman
approach my colleague and extend towards
him both hands—

Mr. GIDDINGS. I did not. The
gentleman is mistaken. I did not. [Loud
cries of "Order!"

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I not
only saw him, but some fifteen or twenty
others saw him approach my colleague;
and I must be permitted to say that, when
I witnessed that spectacle, I felt, as I feel
now, that whenever the time should
come—

Mr. GIDDINGS. I say the gentle-
man is entirely mistaken. [Renewed and
deafening shouts of "Order!" from the
Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. CLINGMAN. I call the gentle-
man to order.

Mr. KEITT. I insist that order shall
be preserved in the committee. The gen-
tleman from North Carolina is entitled to
the floor, and declines to yield it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman
from South Carolina is out of order.

Mr. KEITT. The gentleman from O-
hio—

[Loud and continued shouts of "Order!"
from the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. KEITT. Let the blackguards over
there act thus outside of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman
from North Carolina is entitled to the floor
and will proceed.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. As I
said before, I do not undertake to say what
passed between the gentleman from Ohio
and my colleague. I know not what the
gentleman from Ohio said, but I know he
said something very grateful to my col-
league's feelings, for there was a smile of
complacency on his face.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I say I did not take
Mr. Gilmer's hand. [Cries of "Order!"

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. Many
gentlemen here know that the scene occur-
ed as I have described it; and, sir, as I
was about to say when I was interrupted,
when I witnessed it, I felt, as I feel now,
that if ever the time should come when I
should be so far capable of misrepresenting
the honorable and confident constituency
which had sent me here to protect their
rights and defend their honor, as to make
a speech that would bring down upon my
head the approbation and congratulations
of the gentleman from Ohio and his allies
upon that side, I should instinctively raise
my hands to Heaven and, in the language
of the Indian prince exclaim, "What
have I done that the enemies of my coun-
try should praise me?"

[Here the hammer fell.]

Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, : : : : : Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1858.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

SPEECH OF THE HON. H. M. SHAW.

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of
much other matter, the able and digni-
fied speech of our gifted representative,
the Hon. H. M. Shaw. It was made in
reply to the Hon. J. A. Gilmer, and is in-
deed a telling effort. Though courteous
and respectful, Dr. Shaw applies the lash to
the raw in a manner that must have caused
the "galled jade to wince." Mr. Gilmer
has well deserved this rebuke for his un-
patriotic and factious course, and we know
of none better qualified to administer it
than he who attempted so successfully. Dr.
Shaw happily portrays the congratulatory
scene between that arch old demagogue
and agitator, J. R. Giddings, and the
Guilford representative, and dwells with
marked effect upon a southern Congress-
man uttering sentiments that could have
so delighted the virtuous Joshua as to
have called him from his seat to bestow his
blessing. We earnestly recommend this
masterly effort to our readers, assuring
them a rich treat in its perusal.

Cross Examined by Mr. Barnes. Wit-
ness has been examined before Portress
case. Almost immediately after Portress
came the gun fired.

Witness saw nothing of a bag of meal.
Had not seen Portress, Harrison did not
bring a bag of meal. No one else had
been there to bring it. Did not see P.
bring it. Did not know her daddy went
out to the woods to meet Portress.

P. lay as he fell till the jury held the
Inquest, except that her daddy drew his
feet from under him and straightened him
out. He was standing near the head of
the bed with his back to the fireplace and
his side to the bed when shot. Three other
knives besides Bob's were taken from
P's pocket after he was shot. Knocked
H. off the side of the bed with a chair and
he fell from Portress.

She was asked if she had not said to a
Mrs. Wheeler that H. ought to be hang-
ed and if her oath could hang him he should
be hung; she replied, "I never said such
a word since God Almighty made me."

By Attorney General—She was pass-
ing by Mrs. Wheeler's and stopped to get
a drink of water and light her pipe. Mrs.
Wheeler asked her if she was a witness
against Benj. Harrison, and she replied
"yes," and that was all that passed between
them.

By Mr. Barnes. Portress had visited
her father, but never in the capacity of a
lover or sweetheart, and had never any in-
tercourse with her in his life.

Meacham Hodges, sworn. Is in his
79th year and is the father of Mary
Hodges. Knows Ben Harrison and knew
William Portress. The evening of the
homicide, went out and met Ben Harrison
near the house going in. H. had a jug
of whiskey and asked him to take a drink,
declined, but H. said it might be the last

[Correspondence of the Pioneer.]
WILSON, N. C., April 29, 1858.

All the world has gone to Newbern to
the grand Railroad celebration, and left
me to take care of the mill.

I have been absent all the week however,
at Northampton Court, and between the
rain, snow, cold weather and the tooth-
ache I had a rare time of it. Fortunately
however, I met with Dr. Campbell of Mur-
freesboro, and by the aid of his skill as a
Surgeon Dentist, and a little gold, the
toothache left me, and the rain and snow
were equally as accommodating, and left
also, but the cold weather hung on and is
not gone yet.

We had a fine frost this morning. A
frost "is a good thing, to have in the
country," though it is always better early
in the fall than late in the spring. How-
ever, the fruit is not all killed and I have
growing hopes of "peaches and milk" in a
month or two and then—I hardly know
what.

The trial of John Gregory in Halifax
last week, and about which I wrote you in
my last letter, resulted in the conviction of
the criminal and an appeal by him to the
Supreme Court.

Another trial took place in Northampton
this week, of which I propose to give you
a full account. It was that of
The State vs. Benj. Harrison, charge,
murder.

This case was tried at the last Fall Term
of the Superior Court and a verdict re-
ndered against the Prisoner. An appeal
was taken to the Supreme Court on which
a new trial was granted.

The substance of the charge is, that the
accused shot a free negro named William
Portress on the 16th day of May, 1857, in-
flicting a mortal wound upon his head o-
which the said William Portress instantly
died.

Wm. A. Jenkins, Esq., Attorney Gen-
eral, prosecuted on behalf of the State, and
Messrs. D. A. Barnes, H. B. Hardy, M.
W. Ransom, Samuel J. Calvert and W.
W. Peebles, appeared for the Prisoner.

The following jurors were then chosen,
sworn, and empanelled to try the case,
to-wit: John A. Martin, Elisha Flythe,
Starkweather Woodard, Daniel H. Vaughan,
Wm. E. Edwards, Joseph C. Grant, Jas.
C. Brantley, Timothy Lassiter, James L.
Lassiter, James T. Maddox, Newt Har-
ris, James C. Gay. (I shall omit the re-
marks of counsel, and give you the points of
the evidence.)

Mary Hodges sworn. Is acquainted
with Benjamin Harrison, and knew Wil-
liam Portress also. Witness lived with
her father last year. Ben Harrison came
to her father's house on Saturday the 16th
of May, 1857, 2 hours or 2 1/2 hours by sun.
Harrison married her half sister. When
he came he had a conversation with wit-
ness. She had not seen William Portress
that day. A little after sunset however,
while witness and her father were eating
supper, Portress came in. Her little boy
Bob ran to the door to meet him, and hand-
ed him a small pocket knife and asked him
to what it. Harrison was then lying on
the bed, with his gun beside him, the mu-
zle of the gun being towards the foot of the
bed. Portress said "good evening, Mr.
Harrison, how do 'ye do?" Harrison re-
plied, "I do, I do—d—n please, what
did you come here for?" P. replied "to de-
liver a message to old Mr. Hodges from
his son." He then said "G—d—n—
you, you are drunk and I'll make you
drunker," and shot him. Portress was
standing by the fireplace about two feet
from the bed. He caught at the gun, but
don't know whether he got hold of it or
not. As soon as H. shot Portress he
threatened to kill her and she fell off the
bed and struck him perhaps a dozen licks.

She struck him because he threatened to
kill her. Witness was looking directly
at the parties when shooting took place.—
Portress used no threats, nor insulting lan-
guage, neither did he strike or attempt to
strike Harrison. Harrison had said he
would whip or kill Portress because he was
coming to see her. Witness had one child
and only one Benj. Harrison was his father.
She was about 15 or 16 years years old
when it was born.

Her father pulled her off Harrison while
she was beating him, and she then ran
over to her aunt Camps, and told all about
it, and, then returned home about two
hours in the night. Harrison was gone
when she got back, and Portress was lying
on the floor where he fell.

Harrison had not been there before for
two months. When she got back there
was a gun in the house, don't know whose
it was. Portress brought no gun and had
none at the time. Had nothing but a
small knife before alluded to. Witness
saw all of the affair.

Cross Examined by Mr. Barnes. Wit-
ness has been examined before Portress
case. Almost immediately after Portress
came the gun fired.

Witness saw nothing of a bag of meal.
Had not seen Portress, Harrison did not
bring a bag of meal. No one else had
been there to bring it. Did not see P.
bring it. Did not know her daddy went
out to the woods to meet Portress.

P. lay as he fell till the jury held the
Inquest, except that her daddy drew his
feet from under him and straightened him
out. He was standing near the head of
the bed with his back to the fireplace and
his side to the bed when shot. Three other
knives besides Bob's were taken from
P's pocket after he was shot. Knocked
H. off the side of the bed with a chair and
he fell from Portress.

She was asked if she had not said to a
Mrs. Wheeler that H. ought to be hang-
ed and if her oath could hang him he should
be hung; she replied, "I never said such
a word since God Almighty made me."

By Attorney General—She was pass-
ing by Mrs. Wheeler's and stopped to get
a drink of water and light her pipe. Mrs.
Wheeler asked her if she was a witness
against Benj. Harrison, and she replied
"yes," and that was all that passed between
them.

By Mr. Barnes. Portress had visited
her father, but never in the capacity of a
lover or sweetheart, and had never any in-
tercourse with her in his life.

Meacham Hodges, sworn. Is in his
79th year and is the father of Mary
Hodges. Knows Ben Harrison and knew
William Portress. The evening of the
homicide, went out and met Ben Harrison
near the house going in. H. had a jug
of whiskey and asked him to take a drink,
declined, but H. said it might be the last

time he would ever take a drink, and
he then took a drink. H. went
afterward and about sundown witness
saw him, which he said witness saw him
him. Witness advised Portress to
go to the house, telling him that her
son was there drunk, and they would
have a difficulty if he went there, and
went back and put it away, and
returned to the woods and got his
gun and carried it to the house.

A little afterwards about half past
sundown, while sitting at the
table, some one knocked at the door,
tried to come in, when witness
opened the door and walked in.
Coming in he spoke to Harrison
statement of this witness here is
ly with that of his daughter, extra-
ordinarily. Portress was standing—
he had shot H. off the bed and
knocked H. off the bed and sent the
chair till he got her away from
left. Portress had used no insul-
tation to H., and neither struck nor at-
tempted to strike him. Witness was on
with Harrison. Mary had only one
child, which was born when she was
years old, and was said to be Ben-
son's.

After Harrison got up from
he got his gun and witness
him and pushed him out of the
door, and then went out and
after he had left witness
other gun sitting outside the
the door. Portress had no gun
came to the house. That gun
brought in the house till after
was shot. P. died immediately
ness saw no knife. When P.
the little boy ran and met him
his 79th year. His memory is
good, nor is his hearing, nor
it was about sunset when he
with the meal, and it was about
dred yards from the house. Can-
meal back and put it in an
which Mary did not see him do.

Portress was talking to witness
the gun fired. If he had a knife
did not see it. Did not say
Daniel was at his house when
should be hung, and that he
been hung ten years ago.

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NEW SPRING GOODS.
T. F. OWENS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
No. 11 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
HAS received a large and varied assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which he will sell at his usual low prices. Among them may be found Beautiful Prints with fast colors, Fancy Lawns, Mourning Lawns, Serge Delaines very cheap, Chiffon and Ribbon, Debris, Plain and Striped, White Brilliantes, Fancy Brilliantes, Light Blue Muslins, all wool, Light Green Muslins, Pink Mouldings, Black Silks remarkably cheap, Fancy Cassimers, Black Doekies, Worsteds for boys wear, Cottonades, Tweeds, Linen Drilling, Linen Coating, Brown Linens, Black Alpaca, Furniture Prints, Lace Mantilles, Grass Skirts, Extension Skirts, Hoop Skirts very cheap, Gingham, new style, Angola Flannel, Chantilly Gingham, Net Mitts, Farmers Drills, Tackings, Cill and see the goods and hear the prices.
Remember that No. 11 Market Square is the place to buy cheap Dry Goods.
AP. 6.

NOTICE.—THE HEAVY LOSSES which the subscriber has sustained by the fire on the night of the 21st, renders a call upon those indebted to him absolutely necessary. He sincerely hopes, therefore, that all persons owing him will promptly come forward and settle up. He will further state, that he has taken the new brick store adjoining Mr. S. Williams, and recently occupied by Mr. S. Weissel, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. The stock of **BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.**, now on hand, will be closed out at cost, for cash, for the purpose of laying in an entire new assortment. Those in want of articles in his line will find it to their interest to give him a call.
T. D. KNOX.
E. City, March 30th, 1858.

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS
ESTABLISHED IN E. CITY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Elizabeth City, and surrounding country, that they are prepared to manufacture Saddles, Harness, Mattresses and Sofas. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of ready-made coarse and fine Harness.
Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Sofas and Mattresses, done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Shop at the Stables of Mr. Charles Brooks.
MARTIN BURKE & BRO.
April 5, 1857.—17

WOOD, COAL AND LIME DEPOT
The Subscriber having taken the large warehouse recently erected by J. W. Hinton Esq., opposite the store of Messrs. Hinton & Dashiell where he intends keeping constantly on hand a large supply of Coal, Wood, Lime, Hay and Bricks. He will also attend to the receiving and forwarding all articles to his care; to the selling of goods upon consignment at the best market prices, and will make immediate returns. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
B. T. MILLER, Agt.

ROSCIOS.
A FOUR YEAR OLD DEVON BULL, BLOOD Red, weighing 1800 pounds and perfect in form; will stand at the farm of the subscriber at the low price of Ten Dollars the season. Roscius took the First Premium at the Connecticut State Fair, at the New York State Fair, and at the Late Maryland State Fair. He is the largest animal of the kind ever introduced into this Country, and is of the pure Devon Stock. I would particularly invite all feeling an interest in the improvement of Stock, to call and see for themselves. For pedigree examine the English Herds Book. Pasture Free; but no responsibility for escapes.
[dec 1st-17] W. H. DAVIS.

HOUSE CARPENTERS.
HAYLYN, ROSE & CAPPS.
HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following:
Sash Planes, Box Wood do., Match do., Hollows and Rounds do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.
With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of General House Carpenters Hardware.
Call and see us.
dec 18

NOTICE.
REMOVAL OF THE "BEE HIVE"
THE BEE HIVE has been removed to the new and magnificent store in the East side of Johnson's new building, where the Proprietor will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. The stock has been replenished and will be found very attractive.
The Clock and Shaw Department is fixed up and embraces the largest assortment of the city, of the latest style.
JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.
jan 5

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STORE AND MACHINE MANUFACTORY,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
HUSSEY, MCGOWAN & SONS.
REAPERS! REAPERS!
WHEAT CUTTERS.
FURNISHED TO ORDER.
ALSO HORSE RAKES.
WM. H. CLARK.
May 18th, 1857.—17

MARCH'S is the place to purchase Farming Tools, of every description. There you can find Corn Shellers for hand or horse power, Straw Cutters do do, Jomlay Mills, Wheat Pans, Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers, Field Rollers, Corn Planters, Spade Shovels, Manure Forks, and other implements in the great variety. Send along your orders.
jan 5 S. MARCH.

THE BEE HIVE, and at the Bee Hive only you can find an entire new style of Quilted Horse Skirt at the extremely low price of \$1.50.
Subs from 25 cts per yd to the finest imported, Clocks and Shaws from \$1 to \$50.
Domestic of all kinds at low prices.
Delicacies of New styles, cheap.
The BEE HIVE is the east Store, under Johnson's new building.
JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.
Norfolk, Feb. 9

WANTED.
100 CORDS OF TAN BARK, WANTED by the subscribers, for which the highest cash price will be paid. To be delivered at Elizabeth City.
M. CARTWRIGHT & SON.
APR 27, 1858.—21 p.

HOTELS
LEIGH HOUSE,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING LEASED for a term of years this spacious and comfortable hotel, would announce their readiness to accommodate the traveling public, in such a manner, they hope, as to meet with its approbation.
This House is known to be one of the largest Hotels in the State—its ROOMS well furnished, large and comfortable, and the cleanliness of which special attention will be paid. Add to this, a TABLE well supplied with all the market affords—after five servants; and landlords who will do all in their power to please and make comfortable their guests; and the public need not fear of having their wants and comfort politely and attentively administered to.
HINTON & LEE, Proprietors.
W. T. HINTON, ja 13—17
J. S. LEE.

BERRY'S CITY HOTEL,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
EDWIN BERRY, PROPRIETOR.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RE-spectfully inform his friends and patrons, and the public generally, that he has leased for a term of years the Hotel formerly kept by George A. Williams, Esq., and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.
He is able to always be furnished with the very best edibles afforded by our market, and his servants will be found polite and attentive. The traveling public are requested to give him a call. Every possible exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who may stop at the "CITY HOTEL."
April 28, 1857.—17

LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
VICKERY & COMPANY would respectfully inform the citizens of E. City and surrounding country that they have recently added to their previously extensive stock of Books and Stationery, and would call the attention of Merchants and others to the following list of stock which is offered at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms—
PAGED BLANK BOOKS.
Ladders, Invoice Books.
Record Books, Journals, Order Books, Day Books, Receipt Books, Check Books, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Books.
The above are of different styles of binding, sizes and ruling. We also make up to order any kind or style of Blank Book our customers may wish.
LETTER AND WALLING PAPER.
Imperial Royal, Super Royal, Medium, Folio, Letter, Cap, Common, Note, Packet Post, Ladies' letter paper, ruled or plain, Wove or Laid of French and English manufacture.
SUNDRIES.
Gold Pens, Portfolios, Inkstands, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Steel Pens, Fancy Gilt and Glazed Papers, Pad Blotters, Copying Presses, Copying Books, Memorandum Books, Note Paper, Blank Notes and Drafts, Books of Bills Lading, Sand Boxes, Sand Thermometers, Gummel Labels, Ivory Tablets, Water Colors, Ivory Clips, Porcelain Slates, Mottos, Seals, Letter Folders, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., &c.
Together with every article usually found in a well ordered and arranged establishment.
N. B. From facilities offered this house, at the North, we are enabled to sell all articles in our line on the most liberal terms, and would therefore solicit the favor of a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
VICKERY & COMPANY, ja 28 City Book Store, Norfolk, Va.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
VICKERY & COMPANY
WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that their Book Bindery is in full operation, and they are prepared to manufacture
BLANK BOOKS of every description of Binding and style of Ruling; and to bind Magazines, Music, and printed Books of every kind in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.
Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at our establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction both as regards quality and price.
VICKERY & COMPANY, Booksellers, Stationers, Book Binders, at Blank Book Manufactory, No. 19 Main Street, head of Market Square, ja 26 Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.
LIVERY STABLES.
I RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS to my friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, and ask a continuance of the same. I shall always keep on hand fine horses, vehicles &c. for hire, and also to let horses either by the single meal, week, month, or year.
It will be my pleasure to accommodate and oblige those who may favor me with their patronage, and therefore will always be prepared to furnish good horses and vehicles.
Stables, on Broad street, nearly opposite the old Bank.
CHAS. B. BROTHERS, E. City, July 14, 1857.—17

SUNDRIES.
100 KEGS OF Nails
50 kegs Bolt and Ship Spikes, from 3 to 10 inches long
20 kegs Horse Shoes
3 bags Horse Shoe Nails
Carriage Springs and Axles
Cart and Wagon Axles
Grind Stones and Flour
Cart and Wagon Boxes, and Through Boxes, all sizes
Straw Cutters, corn Shellers
Horn Mill, Panning Mills
Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers
Lime and Guano Spreaders
Carts, Wagons, Trucks, Wheel Barrows
Corn Planters, Seed Drills
Clover Seed Sowers, Spades, Shovels
Manure Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Rakes, weeding Hoes, Axes, Plovers, Scythes
Plow Castings, Files, Horse Raps
Beraz, Washers, Nuts, Plow Skeletons
Cauldrons, Hog Troughs
Garden and Field Rollers
Steam Engines, and all other Farming Tools
S. MARCH.

REMOVAL.
T. PARR HAVING REMOVED FROM his "old stand" to the front shop of the Coach establishment of Arthur L. Jones, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to manufacture any and every article of
FURNITURE.
He will also keep on hand a large assortment of
METALLIC COFFINS, of all sizes. He will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order.
Having a good HEARSE, he is prepared to carry on the Undertaking business in all its branches.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
T. PARR.
Sept. 1, 1857.—17

EXTENSION SKIRTS at the BEE HIVE.
White and Colored Corsets at the BEE HIVE.
ja 19—5

NOTICE.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of E. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and fancy, centre pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c.
SLATING also done by the subscriber.
All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing
M. W. FATHERLEY, E. City, Aug. 4th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.
All persons who left Watches, Jewelry, or any article at the store of F. M. Cook, before January 1, 1858, are requested to call for them at once.
J. M. MATTHEWS, Agt., mh 2

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING:
BY DR. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With a Steel Engraving of the Temple of Solomon. A Chromographic Illustration in ten oil colors, Periscope Panoramas of the entire Circuit of the City and Environs, explanatory Maps, &c., by Rosenthal, Steel Engravings by Sartain, J. C. Burck, Dick and Earle. Finest Wood Engravings by Loudon, Black & Hoffman and J. H. Byram.
The Engravings will be executed in the highest style of art from Photographs and original designs illustrating the various phases of the City.
Also, Restoration of the Temple and City as invested by Titus—Notices of its Jewish, Christian, and Heathen Antiquities—Its Present Political and Moral Condition—Future Prospects, &c.
This work is the result of investigations made during three and a half years' residence in the Holy City, with facilities for prosecuting researches never heretofore enjoyed. It is undertaken with special reference to the elucidation of the Holy Scriptures, the Talmud, the Works of Josephus, the Crusaders, and Pilgrim Chroniclers. The many valuable discoveries made in the Temple Enclosure, and other sacred localities, to which Dr. Barclay was admitted by special permission, with permission to explore those hallowed spots, so justly regarded by many centuries, and now for the first time presented to the Christian public, will introduce a new era in Sacred Topography.
Price \$3 50—1 vol. 8 vo., for sale by VICKERY & COMPANY, City Book Store, Norfolk, Va. mh 23

CARPET, OIL-CLOTH, CURTAIN AND PAPER-HANGING WARE-ROOMS,
NO. 25, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the public, to his large and handsome assortment of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, THREE PLY, INGRAIN AND COMMON CARPETS, RUGGERS, RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., FURNITURE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
—ALSO—
Satin De Laines, Worsteds, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Col'd. Velvet and Common Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Curain Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c.
All of which together with a complete assortment of Gills, Velvets, Satin and Common Papers, Borders, Fire Screens and Curtain Papers, he offers at the lowest prices.
WM. A. WALTERS, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, No. 25, Main street.
P. S.—Persons living out of the city, can have their Carpets cut and made to fit, by furnishing us with a plat of their rooms. W. A. W.

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES, FIRE-PLACE STOVES, RANGES, CAMBOUSES, &c.
OUR friends and the public generally are informed, that having largely increased our facilities, we are now prepared to supply promptly all articles embraced in our line, on usual terms, (wholesale and retail) at lowest prices to punctual customers. We name in part the justly celebrated New World Cook Stove, than which there is no better Cook Stove in the world. We have also for sale the Delaware Cook, Complete Cook, Enchantress, Fanny Forester, Sunrise, Air-Tight, Morning Star, Globe, Bucks Patent, Pacific, &c.
Our assortment of Parlor, Store, Office and other Stoves is large and desirable.
We also offer to the public the Spiral Hot Air Furnace, which is so constructed as to present a very large radiating surface, without the least construction of draft, thus making it a great fuel saver, as well as an excellent heater.
Purchasers will find it decidedly to their advantage to examine our Stove and well selected stock before leaving their homes elsewhere.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR. & CO., Wide Water street and Roanoke square

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
J. M. MATTHEWS, WATCH MAKER
JOHN and JESSIE have taken the Store formerly occupied by Col. W. G. Cook, dec'd., and recently by F. M. Cook, in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he will be pleased to see (as customers) his friends and the public generally.
He will keep constantly supplied, as Agent, with a good assortment of Clocks, Watches, Chains, Gears, Gold and Silver, Pens and Pencils, Rings, and all the latest novelties.
He will have made to order any article in his line, viz: Engagement and Wedding Rings, of coin Gold, Spoons, &c.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY repaired with promptness, and in workmanlike order. All Clock and Watch work warranted for one year.
Accordions repaired and tuned at the shortest notice.
The Clock will be repaired for all work or on delivery of the article.
N. B.—The highest cash price given for old Gold and Silver.
E. City, Feb. 16, 1858.

FALL HARDWARE TRADE 1857. DIRECT IMPORTATION.
ALLEN, ROSE & CAPPS, HEAD OF THE SQUARE, SIGN OF THE SAWS, NORFOLK, VA.
RE receiving their Foreign and Domestic Hardware suited to the wholesale trade, which they offer at reduced prices, and upon as accommodating terms as any other establishment in the United States, such as
Ducking Guns, Sporting Guns, Boy's Double and Single Guns.
Log, Trace, Back Band, and Breast Chains.
Stewart, Hanson's, Collins' and A. R. & C. superior long bit Axes.
C. S. Grub Hoes, Ames and other makes Shovel and Spades.
Rodgers & Wostenholms' Scutling, Vices, Bellows, Anvils.
With a large collection of HOUSE KEEPING articles.
Merchants and consumers are respectfully requested to call and examine.
At the Hardware store, Head of the Square, Sign of the Saws, Norfolk, Va.
sep 29

A REQUEST.
OWING to the recent destructive fire—by which the undersigned has sustained a heavy loss, including his Store, Factory, machinery, &c., &c.,—he is forced to request of those indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment. He knows that, under existing circumstances, a request is all that will be required.
He takes this opportunity, also, of informing his friends and patrons, that he is making arrangements to continue his factory, and will be ready to manufacture and repair all kinds of Agricultural machinery in time for the present and coming necessities of his Farming friends. Due notice will be given, as soon as he opens.
E. City, March 30, 1858. W. H. CLARK.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of E. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and fancy, centre pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c.
SLATING also done by the subscriber.
All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing
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All persons who left Watches, Jewelry, or any article at the store of F. M. Cook, before January 1, 1858, are requested to call for them at once.
J. M. MATTHEWS, Agt., mh 2

NOTICE.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of E. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and fancy, centre pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c.
SLATING also done by the subscriber.
All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing
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NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STORE AND MACHINE MANUFACTORY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular AGRICULTURAL STORE, is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms. Such as
Horse-Powers, different sizes, Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns, Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes, and Corn Fans, Corn Planters.
Plough and Plough Castings, Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles, Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, Axes, Traces and Log Chains, Hames, Oat and Straw Cutters, various pattern Grind-Stones, Hinges, Nails, Screws, &c., &c.
Rakes, Machine Bands, Trace Leather, Wheel Barrows, Grain Cradles, Bramble Scythes and Handles, Cotton Leading Lines, Butcher Saws, Cleavers, Copper Nails, Wrenches, Bench Screws, Force and Chain Pumps, Lead Pipes, Gilt and Hump Packing, Oil Lamps, Piles (all kinds), Coffee Mills, Whetstones for Scythes, Corn Rivets and Bands, Knob Stock, Padd Locks, Hooks and Staples, Tacks, Wire and Wire cloth, Blacksmith's Vices, Sand and Sundry Paper Gauging Rods and Rules.
—ALSO—
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.
Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to. Orders per mail will meet with strict attention. Blacksmith's coal always on hand.
W. H. CLARK.

NEW BOOKS AT W. P. GRIFFITH'S BOOKSTORE.
Souvenirs of Travel, by Mada Octavia, Walton Le Vert, 2 vols, \$2. This work is having a very extensive sale, and is pronounced by all to be the most interesting book of travel ever published.
Doctor Livingston's Journals—Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, including a sketch of sixteen years' residence in the interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to London, on the West Coast, thence across the continent down the river Zambesi to the Indian Ocean—by David Livingston, with two maps, a portrait in steel and fifty superb illustrations—Price \$3. The Hashash Eater—Being passages from the Life of a Pathologist—\$1.
A Gorgeous and Tasty Gift Book—The Poetical Dictionary, compiled and edited by the Rev. Robert A. Wilmot, with English and American Editions, arranged by Evert A. Duyckinck, superbly illustrated with 32 engravings, printed on superior tinted paper—\$5.
Life Studies or How to Live, illustrated in the graphic style of the French, by M. J. L. Merz, with Mrs. Winslow, by the Rev. John Ballie.
The Spanish Conquests in America, by Arthur Helps, 3d vol.—\$1.
The above, with a splendid assortment of new and interesting books, now being opened at
W. P. GRIFFITH'S BOOKSTORE, Norfolk Va. dec. 15th, 1857.

AT HOME AGAIN.
LIVERY STABLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has again taken charge of the Stables formerly kept by himself, but more recently in the possession of Messrs. Jones & Lamb, where he will keep for hire horses either in harness or saddle, and vehicles of every description upon the most reasonable terms. He is also prepared to board horses by the single meal, week, month or year. Having been proprietor of these stables before, it is needless to say one in reference to his attention to horses left in his care. Upon that subject he is well known. Persons putting up their horses at the stables, will have their baggage conveyed to either of the hotels, or any where else in town free of charge.
ARTHUR L. JONES, Elizabeth City, July, 14 1857.—17

TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF \$100 each, of the Stock authorized to be issued by the Town of Wilmington for the purpose of purchasing a suitable lot and erecting thereon, a Town Hall, will be for sale on the 1st day of January, 1858. This stock is redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1878, bears interest at the rate of seven per centum, payable semi-annually to the holders of the warrants or coupons attached to the several certificates, and for the payment of interest accruing, and of the stock when due, the Commissioners of the Town, are empowered and required to provide by taxation, on the real and personal property of the town, in addition thereto, for the redemption of this stock, a sinking fund is required by law, to be created, to which is to be added from year to year, not less than One Thousand dollars.
Any further details in reference to this most desirable investment, will be furnished by application either in person, or by letter to the Treasurer of the town.
RICHARD MORRIS, Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 13, 1858. 39—3w.

DIRECT IMPORTATION TO THE BEE HIVE.
PER Steamship City of Washington, in Swiss Carbons and Lace; 3 Cartons of Chantilly, 1000 yds. of the latest patterns; 2 Cartons of very richly embroidered Infants' Waists; 1 carton of rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs; 3 cartons of elegant Embroidered Swiss and Cambric Sets of entire new designs; 2 cartons Honiton Collars, most beautiful of design; 1 carton of very richly Embroidered Robes for infants; 4 cartons of Rich Berage Robes, Chilly Robes, Mohair Robes, &c. Also, 2 cases of superior Irish Linen, Direct Importation, which will be sold at a very low figure. The BEE HIVE is under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va. ap 27

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
SHEETING, SHEETING, SHEETING.
Shirting, Unbleached Cottons full yard wide at 1-4 cts.
Unbleached Cottons full yard wide at 3/4 worth 10 cts.
Unbleached Sheetting yard and a quarter wide at 12 1/2 cts.
Bleached Sheetting two yards wide at 25 cts.
Bleached Sheetting two and a half wide at 3/4 worth 10 cts.
Bleached Cottons 1/2 wide, 3/4 worth 10c.
Bleached Cottons yard wide at 10 cts worth 12c.
Remember the place is No. 1 Market Square, and the goods are all new and Shirts are going off rapidly, it will be well for purchasers to call early.—mh 16 T. F. OWENS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the style and firm of DELK & LINDSEY, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. We most respectfully solicit your patronage; pledging ourselves to prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to our care.
The experience of Mr. Delk, in the business for the past thirteen years, gives our firm all the advantages of a thorough knowledge of the Commission business.
We are prepared to grant the usual facilities to our friends.
EDWIN H. DELK, Late of Hardy & Delk.
EDMUND LINDSEY, Late of Outcalt & Co. N. C.
Norfolk, Va. Aug. 19th, 1856. 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
I HAVE this day (Jan. 8) associated with me in the Upholstery and Paper Hanging business, THOMAS A. WALTERS and WILLIAM BOOTH, Jr. The business will be conducted by the Junior partners, under the name of WM. A. WALTERS & CO.
A continuation of the patronage of my former customers, is most respectfully solicited for the new firm.
WM. A. WALTERS, Norfolk, Feb. 10, 1857.

IRON, STEEL, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.
THE subscriber offers for sale, at his Depot, No. 13, Water Street, 100 tons American, English and Swedes Iron from 1/2 to 12 inches wide and from 1/2 to 4 inches round and square.
10 tons Oval and half round.
5 do Hoops, Screws and Bands.
5 do American and Eng. Blister, German, Spring.
Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, hand and sledge Hammers, Borax, Cast Back and two Irons, Files, Raps, Axes, Hatchets, Wedges, Grubbing, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, &c.
150 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes.
2 do Wrought Spikes from 3 to 10 inches.
Trace Chains, Whiffle Tree, Ox Chains, Ox Yokes, Yoke Irons, Bows and Pins.
For one, two, three and four horses, embracing the largest variety, and greatest assortment, North or South. 50 tons Plow Castings, embracing Mould Boards, Land Slides and Shares to suit, with a very large stock of the following goods: Harrows, Cultivators, Saws, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horn Mill, Corn and Cob Crushers, Corn Planters, Seed Sowers, Hay Presses, Wheat Thrashers, Horse Powers, Field Rollers, Coopers Lime and Guano Spreaders, Carts, Wagons, Drays, Wheel and Garden Barrows, Carriages and Waggon Boxes, Horse Shoes, &c., with every other implement that can be devised of the best conducted Firm.
For premium Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and all other reliable goods, send your orders to have them filled—promptly, and low prices, 50
S. MARCH.

CORSETS! CORSETS!
Corsets, Corsets, Corsets, Corsets, Corsets.
JUST OPENED AT THE BEE HIVE.
A complete assortment of Corsets of all sizes and prices, white and colored.
The Bee Hive is under Johnson's new Hall, Norfolk, Va. mh 9

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LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!
THE attention of Lawyers is called to the following list of VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, which are offered for sale exactly at the publisher's prices.
Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, with notes, and a digest, by Judge B. R. Curtis, 22 vols., \$60.
Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as administered in England and America, by Joseph Story, 2 vols., \$11.
Story on Bills of Exchange, \$5 50c.
Story on Agency, \$5.
Parsons on Contracts, 2 vols., \$11.
Phillips on Insurance, 2 vols., \$10.
Story on Sales, \$4 50c.
Daniels Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols., \$12.
Parsons Mercantile Law, \$5 50c.
Story on Bailments, \$5.
Wharton's International Law, \$5.
Story on Conflict of Laws, \$5 50c.
Walker's American Law, \$5 50c.
Story's Equity Pleadings, \$6.
Drake on Attachment, \$4 50c.
Story on the Constitution, 2 vols., \$7 50c.
Precedents of Indictments and Special Pleadings, by Chas. R. Train and F. F. Herd, \$4.
Story on Partnership, \$5 50c.
Digest of the General Laws of the United States, with reference to the Acts repealed, supplied, or modified, &c., by James Dunlop, \$6 50c.
Story on Promissory Notes, \$5 50c.
Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, \$5.
Thornton on Conveyancing, 2nd edition, \$4 50c.
Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, \$4 50c.
Story on Bailments, \$5.
Bishop on Criminal Law, \$5.
Angell and Ames on Corporations, \$5 50c.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols., \$16 50c.
Angell and Ames on Corporations, \$5 50c.
Hening and Munford's Reports, 4 vols., \$20.
Tucker's Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia, \$8.
Tates Analytical and Digested Index, 2 vols., \$8.
Hall's Digested Index to the Virginia Reports, \$3.
Decisions of Cases in Virginia, or the High Court of Chancery, by Geo. Wythe, new edition, \$4 50c.
Sand's Suit in Equity, \$4.
Mathews Guide, \$2 75c.
Tates' Form Book, new edition, by Sands, \$1 25c.
The above with many other valuable works are for sale by
W. P. GRIFFITH, Norfolk, Va. feb 3

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. P. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Vickery & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. C. B. Barclay. The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the City of Norfolk.
Believing that the wants and tastes of the people required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of
School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous BOOKS.
Which will upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern country.
My Stock of Foreign and American STATIONERY, is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting Room.
MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW.
And has been bought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which gives me a decided advantage over all other houses in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.
Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country Merchants, will find it greatly to their advantage, to examine my stock before going North.
Colleges, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.
By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices.
J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Lindsay & Blackiston, do.
James B. Smith & Co., do.
T. B. Peterson, do.
Harper & Brothers, New York.
D. Appleton & Co., do.
Robert Carter & Bros., do.
Charles Scribner, do.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.
Phillips, Sampson & Co., do.
Ticknor & Fields, do.
Crosey, Nichols & Co., do.
Gould & Lincoln, do.
Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH, oct 21 Norfolk, Va.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED wishing to quit the business offers at private sale, his TWO FARMS known as the "SOUTH FARM" and "FARM" in "Turkey Ridge" in Perquimans County, N. C.
Far beauty and rich land both of the said Farms equal if not surpass any in the Eastern part of North Carolina. The part of the two Farms under cultivation is very productive and desirable to the Farmer. The opportunity of purchasing land of such extra quality is seldom offered. The first tract contains about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, the second FIVE HUNDRED and over. Both of the said Farms may be converted into a large estate, or divided upon them two good out buildings, and a dwelling, and convenient to two Landings for shipping. It lies in a compact body, but may be easily divided into several tracts.
All persons wishing to examine the land, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. The undersigned will take pleasure in riding over and showing the land.
I will offer for sale upon liberal terms of credit, provided such security as required be given.
W. A. MEBANE
Woodville, Nov. 25, 1856.

IRON, STEEL, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.
THE subscriber offers for sale, at his Depot, No. 13, Water Street, 100 tons American, English and Swedes Iron from 1/2 to 12 inches wide and from 1/2 to 4 inches round and square.
10 tons Oval and half round.
5 do Hoops, Screws and Bands.
5 do American and Eng. Blister, German, Spring.
Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, hand and sledge Hammers, Borax, Cast Back and two Irons, Files, Raps, Axes, Hatchets, Wedges, Grubbing, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, &c.
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